

Residents wishing to provide comments or input on the Local Hazard Mitigation Plan's prioritization of mitigation strategies are encouraged to email or contact Steve Garcia, Public Safety Officer at 650-947-2508 or email sgarcia@losaltoshills.ca.gov

Introduction

Bay Area Region Overview

The San Francisco Bay Area, located in Northern California, is home to more than 7 million people. The area consists of nine counties, 101 cities. All of the region's nine counties touch the San Francisco Bay¹.

The Bay Area has a land area of 4.4 million acres (excluding bay waters and large lakes). The major type of land use varies strongly by county, from completely urbanized San Francisco County to Napa County, which has only a few medium-sized towns and one small city. Contra Costa, Alameda, and Santa Clara Counties all are highly urbanized along the Bay shore, with varying degrees of development further inland. San Francisco County is by far the most urbanized county in the region, with virtually all of its land characterized as urban in 2005.

Like many urban areas, the Bay Area will continue to grow in the foreseeable futures. An estimated additional 1.7 million people will live here and over 1.6 million new jobs will be created by 2030, attracting an additional 850,000 residents to the region. An additional 600,000 homes will be built. This region faces the challenges of serving this growth with efficient transportation, housing, and infrastructure, while balancing it with the natural disasters that threaten our region and economy.

The economy of the Bay Area is diverse and dynamic. Major industries include high tech and information, professional services, financial, education and health services, agricultural, tourism, manufacturing and wholesale, construction and transportation. The high tech industry drives employment in the South Bay, while the University of California and two national laboratories drive employment in the East Bay. In the North Bay, tourism, agriculture, and distribution and manufacturing dominate employment. The Peninsula receives spillover from San Francisco and the South Bay. Its economy is largely high tech and biotech. Major employers on the Peninsula include Oracle, Stanford University, and United Airlines (due to San Francisco International Airport).

Natural Hazards, Geography and Climate

The San Francisco Bay Area is in a spectacular region with valleys and ridges, views and access to rivers, the ocean, and the Bay, and a mild climate.

But many of those ridges and valleys have been formed by active earthquake faults that can generate devastating shaking and ground failures. The typically mild climate is subject to occasional severe winter and spring storms leading to landslides in the hills and flooding of the valleys. During the fire season, typically from May through November, the region is subject to periods of Diablo Winds bringing high temperatures, gusting winds, and low humidity. Tinder-dry trees, brush, and grasslands are subject to fires that can become catastrophic on the edges of urban development. Given an increasingly mobile population, our citizens and crops are subject to disease epidemics. Natural disasters can lead to secondary events that are disasters in of themselves, including hazmat releases and dam failures. During the period from 1950 – 2009, all or part of the Bay Area was subjected to 59 disasters, or about a third of over 200 disasters occurring in the entire State of California during that 60-year period².

The nine most significant of hazards affecting the Bay Area, based on our past history, as well as on the State Hazard Mitigation Plan, are related to:

- ♦ earthquakes (*surface faulting, ground shaking, liquefaction, landslides, and tsunamis*), or
- ♦ weather (*flooding, landslides, wildfires, drought, and climate change*).

The focus of this effort is on *natural* hazards, that is, natural occurrences that can pose a risk of injury, loss of life, or damage to property. Other hazards relate to man-made conditions, including releases of hazardous materials, dam failures, energy shortages, and weapons of mass destruction. These other hazards are only

¹ Fassinger and others, 2003 – *ABAG's Projections 2007 and 2009*. Economy is based on annual Gross Regional Product (GRP).

² California Governor's Office of Emergency Services database of disasters and major states of emergencies

addressed in this plan as they relate to earthquake and weather-related hazards. The only one of these additional hazards that is readily mapped and analyzed is *dam failure*.

Finally, people and the food they eat are subject to disease. These concerns are also not addressed in great detail, except as they relate to earthquake and weather-related hazards.

As part of the hazard identification process, ABAG has created a web site with access to 53 hazard maps. These maps are referenced to the “hard copy” maps in this document. However, these maps can be interactively zoomed by address, zip code, city, county, school district, fire jurisdiction, and water district for use in the preparation of local Annexes to this plan. They also are all publicly accessible on the web at

<http://quake.abag.ca.gov/mitigation/>.

What Are Disasters and How Are They Related to Hazard Mitigation?

A disaster is a natural or man-made emergency whose response needs exceed available resources. When local government resources are exceeded, the California Governor’s Office of Emergency Services (State OES) is contacted and the Governor is requested to declare a State Disaster. When State resources are exceeded, State OES contacts the U.S. Department of Homeland Security’s Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and the President is requested to declare a National Disaster. This Presidential Declaration triggers funding resources for the public, the state, and local governments to use for clean-up, repair, recovery, and mitigation.

There are two ways to deal with disasters.

1. We can increase emergency *response* capability. Thus, more damage needs to occur for those capabilities to be exceeded. Large incidents become manageable emergencies.
2. Projects can be undertaken to prevent or lessen the impacts of future incidents, reducing the need for larger and larger response capability. Homes can be moved from areas suffering repeated floods. Buildings and infrastructure can be built to reduce expected damage in earthquakes. Wood shakes on homes in woodland areas can be replaced with asphalt shingles or tile. These actions are called *mitigation*.

More specifically, the Stafford Act defines mitigation as “*any sustained action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from hazards.*”³ As mitigation activities are undertaken, the risks associated with disasters decrease.

Goal

To maintain and enhance a disaster-resistant region by reducing the potential loss of life, property damage, and environmental degradation from natural disasters, while accelerating economic recovery from those disasters.

We need to continue to work to reduce and avoid risks from natural hazards to protect lives, property, the environment, and our economy.

This natural hazard mitigation plan is a joint effort by the cities, counties, and special districts in the Bay Area to build a more disaster-resistant region. We recognize that disasters do not respect the boundaries between our individual jurisdictions and have worked together to identify our hazards, assess our risks, and develop this goal, eight commitments, and a comprehensive list of strategies (or actions) to mitigate the identified risks.

We view this plan as a shared mental model of our overall goal, commitments, and mitigation actions. *We can no longer afford random acts of preparedness and mitigation.*

Commitments

The overall goal is being addressed by asking all local governments in the Bay Area to adopt formal resolutions in support of the following eight *commitments areas*. These commitments are not organized by hazard, but by the

³ Source – 44 CFR Section 201.2 pertaining to Section 322 of the Stafford Act, 42 U.S.C. 5165.

types of services supplied either directly, or indirectly, by local governments. Chapters accompany each of the commitment areas, outlining the problem and highlighting mitigation activities that are currently taking place to address the problem. With this organization, *each* of the Bay Area's cities and counties should find ways to address these major commitments by reducing identified risks. In addition, the Bay Area's special districts can address many of these commitments, depending on the role and responsibilities of that district. *Together, we are committed to increasing the disaster resistance of the infrastructure, health, housing, economy, government services, education, environment, and land use systems in the Bay Area.*

1. Infrastructure

Bay Area transportation and utility facilities and networks are vital lifelines during and following disasters, as well as in the functioning of our region and its economy.

2. Health

Bay Area facilities, networks, and systems providing care of sick and those with special needs need to be resilient after disasters for these systems will need to care for additional injured at the same time as those currently cared for are stressed.

3. Housing

Bay Area residents need to have safe and disaster-resistant housing that is architecturally diverse and serves a variety of household sizes and incomes.

4. Economy

Safe, disaster-resilient, and architecturally diverse downtown commercial areas, business and industrial complexes, and office buildings are essential to the overall economy of the Bay Area.

5. Government Services

Bay Area city and county governments, as well as community services agencies, provide essential services during and immediately following disasters, as well as critical functions during recovery, that need to be resistant to disasters.

6. Education

Safe and disaster-resistant school, education, and childcare-related facilities are critical to the safety of our children, as well as to the quality of life of Bay Area families.

7. Environment

Disaster resistance needs to further environmental sustainability, reduce pollution, strengthen agriculture resiliency, and avoid hazardous material releases in the Bay Area.

8. Land Use

Land use change needs to be accompanied by a respect for hazardous areas and facilities, as well as recognize the interconnected nature of the Bay Area.

Implementation Strategies for Mitigation

Background on Implementation Strategy Organization

The implementation strategies, or action items, are listed under the eight major commitments identified on the previous page, rather than by hazard. Within each commitment area, the strategies are grouped by topic and each group is addressed individually in the chapter text. The accompanying text helps put the strategies into a larger context and provides some additional information about many of the problem areas. As stated in the previous section, with this organization, *each* of the Bay Area's cities and counties should find ways to address these major commitments by reducing identified risks. In addition, the Bay Area's special districts can address many of these commitments, depending on the role and responsibilities of that district.

Any scheme to identify a comprehensive list of potential strategies is bound to have some overlaps. This list is no exception. Because those ideas listed under housing and economy have, at their core the relationship, between

government and the people who live and work in their jurisdictions, there is overlap. City and counties, as well as special districts handling lifelines and schools, have buildings that are critical to their functioning, so there is duplication in the discussion of these issues.

*Most of the strategies listed are clearly within the definition of “hazard mitigation,” that is, “any action taken to reduce or eliminate the long-term risk to human life and property from natural hazards.”*⁴ The strategies address all of the hazards identified when performing the risk assessment work described in Appendix C. In addition, there are four notable areas where we have “pushed” this definition.

- ♦ The first is in the area of public education. Author Stephen Flynn notes in his 2004 book⁵ in a plea for greater public education following 9/11 that federal “security officials often act as though members of the American public are either potential recruits for an easily panicked mob or a passive part of a haystack that must constantly be sifted through to find terrorist needles.” The Bay Area learned this lesson twelve years earlier in 1989 as a result of the Loma Prieta earthquake. People who live and work in our region also need to understand our hazards so that they can take appropriate mitigation measures in their homes, schools, and work places.
- ♦ Second, we have included under *Government Services* several ideas to “*Maintain and Enhance Local Government’s Emergency Response and Recovery Capacity.*” These ideas have been included because we believe that many go well beyond the traditional response activities of city and county police and fire services.
- ♦ Several strategies are drafted so that they apply to natural – and security – hazards, such as the mitigation of disasters resulting from weapons of mass destruction. Hazmat releases and dam failures due to flooding, earthquakes, or terrorism have some similar impacts and therefore some similar mitigation strategies. Some methods of combating “common” crime and violence may deter major terrorist actions.
- ♦ Finally, the strategies dealing with health, both under the Health commitment, as well as sprinkled elsewhere in this document, have traditionally been funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), rather than FEMA. They also may involve the use of the National Disaster Medical System under U.S. Health and Human Services (including both uniformed and non-uniformed medical personnel under the U.S. Surgeon General). We view this Local Hazard Mitigation Plan, while a requirement of the Disaster Mitigation Act of 2000 being administered by FEMA, as an opportunity to build administrative bridges in the public health field. For example, local government actions to deal with managing “natural” deadly pathogens such as SARS, AIDS, West Nile, and mad cow disease in an increasingly mobile world can also assist in the response to bioterrorism.

Status and Priorities

For each of the following potential mitigation strategies, local governments have been asked to choose their own priority for this strategy. The priorities in each of these local government Annexes were selected based on:

- ♦ the level of hazards identified in Appendix C,
- ♦ the Bay Area preliminary risk assessment conducted and described in Appendix C,
- ♦ supplementary hazard and risk assessment information developed by ABAG for each local government on the interactive internet site <http://quake.abag.ca.gov/mitigation>, and
- ♦ any specific studies conducted by the local government and included in that local government’s Annex to this plan.

⁴ Stafford Act (44 CFR 206:401)

⁵ Flynn, Stephen. 2004. *America the Vulnerable: How Our Government Is Failing to Protect Us from Terrorism*. HarperCollins Publishers, New York, page 160.

The priorities for each local government participating in this multi-jurisdictional plan are in that local government's *Annex* to this plan. Priorities are defined as follows. The annexes provide additional information on the activities as noted after each priority.

- ♦ Existing program
 - Responsible agency or department
 - Provide ordinance or resolution number, if applicable
- ♦ Existing program, underfunded (new priority added to reflect the current economic climate of recession)
 - Responsible agency or department
 - Provide ordinance or resolution number, if applicable
- ♦ Very High priority – to be adopted by local government immediately
 - Responsible agency or department
- ♦ High priority – to be adopted by local government as soon as funding and resources allow
 - Agency responsible for seeking and administering funding
 - Sources of potential funding
 - Estimated amount of funding needed
- ♦ Moderate priority – will be adopted by local government as funding and resources allow
- ♦ Under study
 - Responsible agency or department
 - Provide estimated date of completion
- ♦ Not applicable, not appropriate, or not cost effective
- ♦ Not yet considered

This list is a “work in progress”. It will expand and change over time, hopefully becoming as dynamic as the restless earth whose hazards demand our attention. It is not meant to discourage local experimentation with alternative strategies. Rather, it is meant to be a list of both common and innovative practices. In addition, local governments choosing to reword specific strategies to meet their local needs, or to be more specific in their strategies, are encouraged to do so.

Some of the strategies will not be appropriate for some jurisdictions, but all jurisdictions should be able to address the general commitments with identifiable actions. Valid risk management requires a careful weighing of the advantages and disadvantages of action. *While some strategies may be appropriate for some jurisdictions, those same strategies may not be appropriate or may not be cost effective for others.* Over time, we are committed to developing better hazard and risk information to use in making those trade-offs. We are not trying to create a disaster-proof region, but a disaster-resistant one. Finally, the cost of strategies varies greatly. Some of the most cost-effective relate to building and maintaining partnerships, not buildings.

Following approval of this plan by FEMA, ABAG will include the comprehensive strategies identified by all of these local governments Annexes as an interactive searchable database on that same internet site at <http://quake.abag.ca.gov/mitigation>. This interactive capability should begin to assist the California Office of Emergency Services in its efforts to monitor the effectiveness of this Local Hazard Mitigation Plan. For example, since this list of strategies has been conceived as a comprehensive list of “best practices,” strategies given relatively lower priorities by most local governments might be viewed as a multi-jurisdictional weakness, while those utilized and given a relatively high priority by most local governments might be viewed as a multi-jurisdictional strength.

Decisions on those strategies utilized and given a relatively high priority have been based on a variety of criteria, not simply on an economic cost-benefit analysis. These criteria include being technically and administratively feasible, politically acceptable, socially appropriate, legal, economically sound, and not harmful to the environment or our heritage.

Scope of Mitigation Strategies - New and Existing Development

Not only are the mitigation strategies designed to cover all of the hazards identified during the development of the natural hazard risk assessment for the plan as described in Appendix C, but the strategies also are designed to apply to existing development, new development, and even land use planning. For example, many of the strategies in infrastructure, housing, and economy focus on existing buildings, while many of those in land use focus on new development and general land use planning.

Highlighted Mitigation Activities in the Region

The hazards the Bay Area faces are not new, and neither are the risks to lives, property, the environment, and our economy. The knowledge that an earthquake will strike the region in the near future drives Bay Area local governments, together with private utilities and various State of California agencies, have created programs and regulations that are as creative and comprehensive as any region in the world.

Major mitigation projects are currently underway in the Bay Area. The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge, which partially collapsed in the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake, is undergoing replacement of its east span and retrofit of the west span. Retrofit of the BART Transbay Tube, which carries passengers underneath the Bay for 3.6 miles from Oakland to San Francisco, is ongoing, as is strengthening of the elevated portions of the BART track. Many other transportation retrofit projects have been completed all over the Bay Area to protect our transportation system from damage in an earthquake.

Most cities near faults have retrofitted their own city halls and major government buildings. Oakland and San Francisco city halls were both damaged in the Loma Prieta Earthquake. These historic buildings were repaired and put on base isolators to protect them from future damage. Hayward, due its proximity to the Hayward fault and major structural deficiencies in its city hall, replaced that building. Many other local governments have undertaken similar measures for their own government facilities. Examples of these can be found in the individual jurisdictions' annexes.

Soft-story multi-family residential buildings have become a major concern to local cities since the 2005 plan due to the large number of people residing in these buildings and their likelihood to collapse in an earthquake. San Francisco, Oakland, Fremont, Berkeley, Alameda, Santa Clara County, and all the cities in Santa Clara County have inventoried their buildings (or are in the process of doing so) and are developing programs to retrofit these buildings. A major challenge for these cities is that in the current economic climate of recession, mandatory retrofits programs are not feasible, and money to provide incentives to building owners is not available.

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

				Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)									
2009-2010 Strategy Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program- Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered	Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
INFR - a - Multi-Hazard (owned by the infrastructure provider filling out this form, including a city, county, or special district)													
a-1	a-1	Assess the vulnerability of critical facilities owned by infrastructure operators subject to damage in natural disasters or security threats, including fuel tanks and facilities owned outside of the Bay Area that can impact service delivery within the region. Note - Infrastructure agencies, departments, and districts are those that operate transportation and utility facilities and networks.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-2	a-2	If a dam owner , comply with State of California and federal requirements to assess the vulnerability of dams to damage from earthquakes, seiches, landslides, liquefaction, or security threats.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-3	a-3	Encourage the cooperation of utility system providers and cities, counties, and special districts, and PG&E to develop strong and effective mitigation strategies for infrastructure systems and facilities.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC							X		ENGINEERING	
a-4	a-4	Retrofit or replace critical lifeline infrastructure facilities and/or their backup facilities that are shown to be vulnerable to damage in natural disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X		ENGINEERING	TOWN'S EOC REQUIRES S
a-5	a-5	Support and encourage efforts of other (lifeline infrastructure) agencies as they plan for and arrange financing for seismic retrofits and other disaster mitigation strategies. (For example, a city might pass a resolution in support of a transit agency's retrofit program.)	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC							X			

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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a-6	a-6	Develop a plan for speeding the repair and functional restoration of water and wastewater systems through stockpiling of shoring materials, temporary pumps, surface pipelines, portable hydrants, and other supplies, such as those available through the Water / Wastewater Agency Response Network (WARN). Communicate that plan to local governments and critical facility operators.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC							X			
a-7	a-7	Engage in, support, and/or encourage research by others (such as USGS, universities, or Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center-PEER) on measures to further strengthen transportation, water, sewer, and power systems so that they are less vulnerable to damage in disasters.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC							X			
a-8	a-8	Pre-position emergency power generation capacity (or have rental/lease agreements for these generators) in critical buildings of cities, counties, and special districts to maintain continuity of government and services.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Town-owned generator	
a-9	a-9	(REWORDED) Ensure that critical intersection traffic lights function following loss of power by installing battery back-ups, emergency generators, or lights powered by alternative energy sources such as solar. Proper functioning of these lights is essential for rapid evacuation, such as with hazmat releases resulting from natural disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC								X		
a-10	a-10	Develop unused or new pedestrian rights-of-way as walkways to serve as additional evacuation routes (such as fire roads in park lands).	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								TOWN PATH-WAY SYSTEM	
a-11	a-11	Minimize the likelihood that power interruptions will adversely impact lifeline utility systems or critical facilities by ensuring that they have adequate back-up power.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X		ENGINEERING UNDERGROUND PROJECT	

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a-12	a-12	Encourage replacing above ground electric and phone wires and other structures with underground facilities, and use the planning-approval process to ensure that all new phone and electrical utility lines are installed underground.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								ENGINEERING UNDERGROUND PROJECT	
a-13	a-13	If you own a dam , coordinate with the State Division of Safety of Dams to ensure an adequate timeline for the maintenance and inspection of dams, as required of dam owners by State law, and communicate this information to local governments and the public.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-14	a-14	Encourage communication between State Emergency Management Agency (CalEMA) , FEMA, and utilities related to emergencies occurring outside of the Bay Area that can affect service delivery in the region.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC							X		SEMS/EOC	
a-15	a-15	Ensure that transit operators, private ambulance companies, cities, and/or counties have mechanisms in place for medical transport during and after disasters that take into consideration the potential for reduced capabilities of roads following these same disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-16	new	Recognize that heat emergencies produce the need for non-medical transport of people to cooling centers by ensuring that (1) transit operators have plans for non-medical transport of people during and after such emergencies including the use of paratransit and (2) cities, counties, and transit agencies have developed ways to communicate the plan to the public.	Heat	X								TOWN'S COOLING CENTER	
a-17	a-16	Effectively utilize the Regional Transportation Management Center (TMC) in Oakland , the staffing of which is provided by Caltrans, the CHP and MTC. The TMC is designed to maximize safety and efficiency throughout the highway system. It includes the Emergency Resource Center (ERC) which was created specifically for primary planning and procedural disaster management. RESPONSIBLE AGENCY: MTC only.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			

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a-18	new	Develop (with the participation of paratransit providers, emergency responders, and public health professionals) plans and procedures for paratransit system response and recovery from disasters.	EQ LS WF FL Heat SEC							X			
a-19	new	Coordinate with other critical infrastructure facilities to establish plans for delivery of water and wastewater treatment chemicals.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-20	new	Establish plans for delivery of fuel to critical infrastructure providers.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								EOC LOGISTICS	
a-21	new	As an infrastructure operator, designate a back-up Emergency Operations Center with redundant communications systems.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								LOGISTICS FUNCTION	
a-22	new	Monitor scientific studies of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta and policy decisions related to the long-term disaster resistance of that Delta system to ensure that decisions are made based on comprehensive analysis and in a scientifically-defensible manner. Levee failure due to earthquakes, flooding, and climate change (including sea level rise and more frequent and more severe flooding) are all of concern. The long-term health of the Delta area is critical to the Bay Area's water supply, is essential for the San Francisco Bay and estuary's environmental health, provides recreation opportunities for Bay Area residents, and provides the long-term sustainability of Delta communities. While only part of the Delta is within the nine Bay Area counties covered by this multi-jurisdictional LHMP, the Delta is tied to the infrastructure, water supply, and economy of the Bay Area.	EQ FL								X		
INFR - b - Earthquakes													

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b-1	b-1	Expedite the funding and retrofit of seismically-deficient city- and county-owned bridges and road structures by working with Caltrans and other appropriate governmental agencies.	EQ							X			
b-2	b-2	Establish a higher priority for funding seismic retrofit of existing transportation and infrastructure systems (such as BART) than for expansion of those systems.	EQ							X			
b-3	b-3	Include "areas subject to high ground shaking, earthquake-induced ground failure, and surface fault rupture" in the list of criteria used for determining a replacement schedule for pipelines (along with importance, age, type of construction material, size, condition, and maintenance or repair history).	EQ							X			
b-4	b-4	Install specially-engineered pipelines in areas subject to faulting, liquefaction, earthquake-induced landsliding, or other earthquake hazard.	EQ							X			
b-5	b-5	Replace or retrofit water-retention structures that are determined to be structurally deficient, including levees, dams, reservoirs and tanks.	EQ							X		PURISSIMA AND CAL WATER	
b-6	b-6	Install portable facilities (such as hoses, pumps, emergency generators, or other equipment) to allow pipelines to bypass failure zones such as fault rupture areas, areas of liquefaction, and other ground failure areas (using a priority scheme if funds are not available for installation at all needed locations).	EQ							X		PURISSIMA AND CAL WATER	
b-7	b-7	Install earthquake-resistant connections when pipes enter and exit bridges and work with bridge owners to encourage retrofit of these structures.	EQ							X			
b-8	b-8	Comply with all applicable building and fire codes, as well as other regulations (such as state requirements for fault, landslide, and liquefaction investigations in particular mapped areas) when constructing or significantly remodeling infrastructure facilities.	EQ	X									The Westwind Barn is receiv
b-9	b-9	Clarify to workers in critical facilities and emergency personnel, as well as to elected officials and the public, the extent to which the facilities are expected to perform only at a life safety level (allowing for the safe evacuation of personnel) or are expected to remain functional following an earthquake.	EQ	X								EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT	

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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b-10	b-10	Develop a water-based transportation "system" across the Bay for use in the event of major earthquakes. Implementation of such a system could prove extremely useful in the event of structural failure of either the road-bridge systems or BART and might serve as an adjunct to existing transportation system elements in the movement of large numbers of people and/or goods.	EQ							X			

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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INFR - c - Wildfire													
c-1	c-1	Ensure a reliable source of water for fire suppression (meeting acceptable standards for minimum volume and duration of flow) for existing and new development.	WF	X								COUNTY FIRE	
c-2	c-2	Develop a coordinated approach between fire jurisdictions and water supply agencies to identify needed improvements to the water distribution system, initially focusing on areas of highest wildfire hazard (including wildfire threat areas and in wildland-urban-interface areas) .	WF	X								LOS ALTOS HILLS COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT	
c-3	c-3	Develop a defensible space vegetation program that includes the clearing or thinning of (a) non-fire resistive vegetation within 30 feet of access and evacuation roads and routes to critical facilities, or (b) all non-native species (such as eucalyptus and pine, but not necessarily oaks) within 30 feet of access and evacuation roads and routes to critical facilities.	WF	X								LOS ALTOS HILLS COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT	
c-4	c-4	For new development , ensure all dead-end segments of public roads in high hazard areas have at least a "T" intersection turn-around sufficient for typical wildland fire equipment.	WF	X								Fire code	
c-5	c-5	For new development , enforce minimum road width of 20 feet with an additional 10-foot clearance on each shoulder on all driveways and road segments greater than 50 feet in length in wildfire hazard areas.	WF	X								SANTA CLARA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT	
c-6	c-6	Require that development in high fire hazard areas provide adequate access roads (with width and vertical clearance that meet the minimum standards of the <i>Fire Code</i> or relevant local ordinance), onsite fire protection systems, evacuation signage, and fire breaks.	WF	X								SANTA CLARA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT	
c-7	c-7	Ensure adequate fire equipment road or fire road access to developed and open space areas.	WF	X								LOS ALTOS HILLS COUNTY FIRE DISTRICT	
c-8	c-8	Maintain fire roads and/or public right-of-way roads and keep them passable at all times.	WF	X									
INFR - d - Flooding													
d-1	d-1	Conduct a watershed analysis of runoff and drainage systems to predict areas of insufficient capacity in the storm drain and natural creek system.	FL							X			

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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d-2	d-2	Develop procedures for performing a watershed analysis to examine the impact of development on flooding potential downstream, including communities outside of the jurisdiction of proposed projects.	FL							X			
d-3	d-3	Conduct a watershed analysis at least once every ten years unless there is a major development in the watershed or a major change in the Land Use Element of the General Plan of the cities or counties within the watershed.	FL							X			
d-4	d-4	Assist, support, and/or encourage the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers, various Flood Control and Water Conservation Districts, and other responsible agencies to locate and maintain funding for the development of flood control projects that have high cost-benefit ratios (such as through the writing of letters of support and/or passing resolutions in support of these efforts).	FL							X			
d-5	d-5	Pursue funding for the design and construction of storm drainage projects to protect vulnerable properties, including property acquisitions, upstream storage such as detention basins, and channel widening with the associated right-of-way acquisitions, relocations, and environmental mitigations.	FL							X			
d-6	d-6	Continue to repair and make structural improvements to storm drains, pipelines, and/or channels to enable them to perform to their design capacity in handling water flows as part of regular maintenance activities. (This strategy has the secondary benefit of addressing fuel, chemical, and cleaning product issues.)	FL							X			
d-7	d-7	Continue maintenance efforts to keep storm drains and creeks free of obstructions, while retaining vegetation in the channel (as appropriate) to allow for the free flow of water.	FL	X								PUBLIC WORKS	
d-8	d-8	Enforce provisions under creek protection, stormwater management, and discharge control ordinances designed to keep watercourses free of obstructions and to protect drainage facilities to conform with the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Best Management Practices.	FL	X								ENGINEERING	

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d-9	d-9	Develop an approach and locations for various watercourse bank protection strategies, including for example, (1) an assessment of banks to inventory areas that appear prone to failure, (2) bank stabilization, including installation of rip rap, or whatever regulatory agencies allow (3) stream bed depth management using dredging, and (4) removal of out-of-date coffer dams in rivers and tributary streams.	FL	X								ENGINEERING	
d-10	d-10	Use reservoir sediment or reed removal as one way to increase storage for both flood control and water supply.	FL							X			
d-11	d-11	Identify critical locally-owned bridges affected by flooding and either elevate them to increase stream flow and maintain critical ingress and egress routes or modify the channel to achieve equivalent objectives.	FL							X			
d-12	d-12	Provide or support the mechanism to expedite the repair or replacement of levees that are vulnerable to collapse from earthquake-induced shaking or liquefaction, rodents, and other concerns, particularly those protecting critical infrastructure.	FL							X			
d-13	d-13	Ensure that utility systems in new developments are constructed in ways that reduce or eliminate flood damage.	FL							X			
d-14	d-14	Determine whether or not wastewater treatment plants are protected from floods, and if not, investigate the use of flood-control berms to not only protect from stream or river flooding, but also increase plant security.	FL							X			
d-15	d-15	Work cooperatively with water agencies, flood control districts, Caltrans, and local transportation agencies to determine appropriate performance criteria for watershed analysis.	FL	X								ENGINEERING	
d-16	d-16	Work for better cooperation among the patchwork of agencies managing flood control issues.	FL	X								ENGINEERING	
d-17	d-17	Improve monitoring of creek and watercourse flows to predict potential for flooding downstream by working cooperatively with land owners and the cities and counties in the watershed.	FL							X			

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d-18	new	Using criteria developed by EPA for asset management, inventory existing assets, the condition of those assets, and improvements needed to protect and maintain those assets. Capture this information in a Geographic Information System (GIS) and use it to select locations for creek monitoring gauges.	FL							X			

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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INFR - e - Landslides													
e-1	e-1	Include "areas subject to ground failure" in the list of criteria used for determining a replacement schedule (along with importance, age, type of construction material, size, condition, and maintenance or repair history) for pipelines.	LS							X			
e-2	e-2	Establish requirements in zoning ordinances to address hillside development constraints in areas of steep slopes that are likely to lead to excessive road maintenance or where roads will be difficult to maintain during winter storms due to landsliding.	LS							X			
INFR - f - Building Reoccupancy													
f-1	f-1	Ensure that critical buildings owned or leased by special districts or private utility companies participate in a program similar to San Francisco's Building Occupancy Resumption Program (BORP). The BORP program permits owners of buildings to hire qualified engineers to create facility-specific post-disaster inspection plans and allows these engineers to become automatically deputized as City/County inspectors for these buildings in the event of an earthquake or other disaster. This program allows rapid reoccupancy of the buildings. Note - A qualified (deleted structural) engineer is a California licensed engineer with relevant experience.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
INFR - g - Public Education													
g-1	g-1	Provide materials to the public related to planning for power outages.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			

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g-2	g-2	Provide materials to the public related to family and personal planning for delays due to traffic or road closures, or due to transit system disruption caused by disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
g-3	g-3	Provide materials to the public related to coping with reductions in water supply or contamination of that supply BEYOND regulatory notification requirements.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC							X			
g-4	g-4	Provide materials to the public related to coping with disrupted storm drains, sewage lines, and wastewater treatment (such as that developed by ABAG's Sewer Smart Program).	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC							X			
g-5	g-5	Facilitate and/or coordinate the distribution of emergency preparedness or mitigation materials that are prepared by others, such as by making the use of the internet or other electronic means , or placing materials on community access channels or in city or utility newsletters, as appropriate.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC	X								TOWN AND COUNTY FIRE	
g-6	new	Sponsor the formation and training of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) for the employees of your agency . [Note – these programs go by a variety of names in various cities and areas.]	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC			X						TOWN AND COUNTY FIRE	
g-7	new	Develop and distribute culturally appropriate materials related to disaster mitigation and preparedness, such as those on the http://www.preparenow.org website related to infrastructure issues.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC			X						TOWN AND COUNTY FIRE	

Infrastructure Mitigation Strategies

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Health Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategy Number		Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)								Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments		
2005 Original Strategy Number				Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program- Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered				
HEAL - a - Hospitals and Other Critical Health Care Facilities (including those facilities licensed by OSHPD, as well as water agencies, public & private hospitals as noted).															
To be filled out by cities, counties, and county health departments.															
a-1	a-1	Work to ensure that cities, counties, county health departments, and hospital operators coordinate with each other (and that hospitals cooperate with the California Office of Statewide Health Planning and Development - OSHPD) to comply with current state law that mandates that critical facilities are structurally sound and have nonstructural systems designed to remain functional following disasters by 2013. In particular, this coordination should include understanding any problems with obtaining needed funding. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X					
a-2	a-2	Encourage hospitals in your community to work with OSHPD to formalize arrangements with structural engineers to report to the hospital, assess damage, and determine if the buildings can be reoccupied. The program should be similar to San Francisco's Building Occupancy Resumption Program (BORP) that permits owners of buildings to hire qualified structural engineers to create building-specific post-disaster inspection plans and allows these engineers to become automatically deputized as inspectors for these buildings in the event of an earthquake or other disaster. OSHPD, rather than city/county building departments, has the authority and responsibility for the structural integrity of hospital structures. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X					
a-3	a-3	Ensure health care facilities are adequately prepared to care for victims with respiratory problems related to smoke and/or particulate matter inhalation. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ WF SEC							X					
a-4	a-4	Ensure these health care facilities have the capacity to shut off outside air and be self-contained. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ WF SEC							X					
a-5	a-5	Ensure that hospitals and other major health care facilities have auxiliary water and power sources. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, water suppliers, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X					

Health Mitigation Strategies

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a-6	a-6	Work to ensure that county health departments work with health care facilities to institute isolation capacity should a need for them arise following a communicable disease epidemic. Isolation capacity varies from a section of the hospital for most communicable diseases to the entire hospital for a major pandemic flu. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ WF FL SEC							X			
a-7	a-7	Develop printed materials, utilize existing materials (such as developed by FEMA, the American Red Cross, and others, including non-profit organizations), conduct workshops, and/or provide outreach encouraging employees of these critical health care facilities to have family disaster plans and conduct mitigation activities in their own homes. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
HEAL - b - Ancillary Health-Related Facilities													
(including medical offices, pharmacies, free-standing or specialty clinics, etc.)													
b-1	b-1	Identify these ancillary facilities in your community. These facilities are not regulated by OSHPD in the same way as hospitals. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, and county health departments	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
b-2	b-2	Encourage these facility operators to develop disaster mitigation plans. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, and county health departments	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
b-3	b-3	Encourage these facility operators to create, maintain, and/or continue partnerships with local governments to develop response and business continuity plans for recovery. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, and county health departments	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
HEAL - c - Coordination Initiatives													
c-1	c-1	Designate locations for the distribution of antibiotics to large numbers of people should the need arise, as required to be included in each county's Strategic National Stockpile Plan. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: County Health Departments	FLU SEC							X			

Health Mitigation Strategies

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c-2	c-2	Ensure that you know the Metropolitan Medical Response System (MMRS) cities in your area. Fremont, Oakland, San Francisco, and San Jose (plus Sacramento and Stockton) are the MMRS cities in or near the Bay Area . MMRS cities are provided with additional federal funds for organizing, equipping, and training groups of local fire, rescue, medical, and other emergency management personnel to respond to a mass casualty event. (The coordination among public health, medical, emergency management, coroner, EMS, fire, and law enforcement is a model for all cities and counties.) RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
c-3	c-3	Know that National Disaster Medical System (NDMS) uniformed or non-uniformed personnel are within one-to-four hours of your community. These federal resources include veterinary, mortuary, and medical personnel. Teams in or near the Bay Area are headquartered in the cities of Santa Clara and Sacramento. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
c-4	c-4	Plan for hazmat related-issues due to a natural or technological disaster. Hazmat teams should utilize the State of California Department of Health Services laboratory in Richmond for confirmation of biological agents and Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory or Sandia (both in Livermore) for confirmation of radiological agents. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: Cities, counties, county health departments, and hospitals.	EQ WF FL SEC							X			
c-5	d-1	Create discussion forums for food and health personnel (including, for example, medical professionals, veterinarians, and plant pathologists) to develop safety, security, and response strategies for food supply contamination (at the source, in processing facilities, in distribution centers, and in grocery stores). RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: County environmental health departments	FL SEC							X			

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c-6	new	Ensure mental health continuity of operations and disaster planning is coordinated among county departments, (including Public Health and Emergency Services), private sector mental health organizations, professional associations, and national and community-based non-profit agencies involved in supporting community mental health programs. First , such planning should ensure that the capability exists to provide both immediate on-site mental health support at facilities such as evacuation centers, emergency shelters, and local assistance centers, as well as to coordinate on-going mental health support during the long-term recovery process. Second , this planning should ensure that mental health providers, in collaboration with the county agencies responsible for providing public information, are prepared to provide consistent post-disaster stress and other mental health guidance to the public impacted by the disaster.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
deleted	d-2	(duplicate information to c-2)											
deleted	d-3	(duplicate information to c-3)											
deleted	d-4	(duplicate information to c-4)											

Housing Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategy Number 2005 Original Strategy Number		Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)								Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
				Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program- Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered		
HSNG - a - Multi-Hazard													
a-1	a-1	Assist in ensuring adequate hazard disclosure by working with real estate agents to improve enforcement of real estate disclosure requirements for residential properties with regard to seven official natural hazard zones: 1) Special Flood Hazard Areas (designated by FEMA), 2) Areas of Potential Flooding from dam failure inundation, 3) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, 4) Wildland Fire Zones, 5) Earthquake Fault Zones (designated under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act), and the 6) Liquefaction and Landslide Hazard Zones (designated under the Seismic Hazard Mapping Act).	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-2	a-2	Create incentives for private owners of historic or architecturally significant residential buildings to undertake mitigation to levels that will minimize the likelihood that these buildings will need to be demolished after a disaster, particularly if those alterations conform to the federal Secretary of the Interior's <i>Guidelines for Rehabilitation</i> .	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-3	NEW Was GOV T b-4	Develop a plan for short-term sheltering of residents of your community in conjunction with the American Red Cross.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Management	
a-4	NEW Was GOV T b-4	Develop a plan for interim housing for those displaced by working with the Regional Catastrophic Planning Grant Program (CPGP) that funded this effort in 2009. (Estimated completion is 2011.)	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			

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HSNG - b - Single-Family Homes Vulnerable to Earthquakes													
b-1	b-1	Utilize or recommend adoption of a retrofit standard that includes standard plan sets and construction details for voluntary bolting of homes to their foundations and bracing of outside walls of crawl spaces ("cripple" walls), such as Plan Set A developed by a committee representing the East Bay-Peninsula-Monterey Chapters of the International Code Council (ICC), California Building Officials (CALBO), the Structural Engineers Association of Northern California (SEAONC), the Northern California Chapter of the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute (EERI-NC), and ABAG's Earthquake Program.	EQ	X								Building Department	
b-2	b-2	Require engineered plan sets for seismic retrofitting of heavy two-story homes with living areas over garages, as well as for split level homes (that is, homes not covered by Plan Set A) , until standard plan sets and construction details become available.	EQ	X									
b-3	b-3	Require engineered plan sets for seismic retrofitting of homes on steep hillsides (because these homes are not covered by Plan Set A) .	EQ	X								Planning and Engineering Departments	
b-4	b-4	Encourage local government building inspectors to take classes on a periodic basis (such as the FEMA-developed training classes offered by ABAG) on retrofitting of single-family homes, including application of Plan Set A .	EQ	X								Building Department	
b-5	b-5	Encourage private retrofit contractors and home inspectors doing work in your area to take retrofit classes on a periodic basis (such as the FEMA-developed training classes offered by ABAG or additional classes that might be offered by the CALBO Training Institute) on retrofitting of single-family homes.	EQ								X		
b-6	b-6	Conduct demonstration projects on common existing housing types demonstrating structural and nonstructural mitigation techniques as community models for earthquake mitigation.	EQ								X		
b-7	b-7	Provide retrofit classes or workshops for homeowners in your community, or help promote utilization of subregional workshops in the South Bay, East Bay, Peninsula, and North Bay as such workshops become available through outreach using existing community education programs .	EQ								X		
b-8	b-8	Establish tool-lending libraries with common tools needed for retrofitting for use by homeowners with appropriate training.	EQ								X		

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b-9	b-9	(reworded) Provide financial incentives to owners of single-family homes to retrofit if those retrofits comply with Plan Set A or IEBC 2006 in addition to that provided by existing State law that makes such retrofits exempt from increases in property taxes.	EQ								X		
HSNG - c - Soft-Story Multifamily Residential Structures Vulnerable to Earthquakes													
c-1	c-1	Require engineered plan sets for voluntary or mandatory soft-story seismic retrofits by private owners until a standard plan set and construction details become available.	EQ							X			
c-2	c-2	Adopt the 2009 (changed date) International Existing Building Code or the latest applicable standard for the design of voluntary or mandatory soft-story building retrofits for use in city/county building department regulations. In addition, allow use of changes to that standard recommended by SEAOC for the 2012 IEBC.	EQ							X			
c-3	c-3	Work to educate building owners, local government staff, engineers, and contractors on privately-owned soft-story retrofit procedures and incentives using materials such as those developed by ABAG and the City of San Jose (see http://quake.abag.ca.gov/eqhouse.html .)	EQ							X			
c-4	c-4	Conduct an inventory of privately-owned existing or suspected soft-story residential structures as a first step in establishing voluntary or mandatory programs for retrofitting these buildings.	EQ							X			
c-5	c-5	Use the soft-story inventory to require private owners to inform all existing tenants (and prospective tenants prior to signing a lease agreement) that they may live in this type of building.	EQ							X			
c-6	c-6	Use the soft-story inventory to require private owners to inform all existing and prospective tenants that they may need to be prepared to live elsewhere following an earthquake if the building has not been retrofitted.	EQ							X			
c-7	c-7	Investigate and adopt appropriate financial, procedural, and land use incentives (such as parking waivers) for private owners of soft-story buildings to facilitate retrofit such as those described by ABAG (see http://quake.abag.ca.gov/fixit).	EQ							X			
c-8	c-8	(reworded) Explore development of State regulations or legislation to require or encourage private owners of soft-story structures to strengthen them.	EQ							X			
c-9	c-9	Provide technical assistance in seismically strengthening privately-owned soft-story structures.	EQ							X			

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HSNG - d - Unreinforced Masonry Housing Stock													
d-1	d-1	Continue to actively implement existing State law that requires cities and counties to maintain lists of the addresses of unreinforced masonry buildings and inform private property owners that they own this type of hazardous structure.	EQ							X			
d-2	d-2	Accelerate retrofitting of privately-owned unreinforced masonry structures that have not been retrofitted, for example, by (a) actively working with owners to obtain structural analyses of their buildings, (b) helping owners obtain retrofit funding, (c) adopting a mandatory versus voluntary, retrofit program, and/or (d) applying penalties to owners who show inadequate efforts to upgrade these buildings.	EQ							X			
d-3	d-3	Require private owners to inform all existing tenants (and prospective tenants prior to signing a lease agreement) that they live in an unreinforced masonry building and the standard to which it may have been retrofitted.	EQ							X			
d-4	d-4	As required by State law, require private owners to inform all existing tenants that they may need to be prepared to live elsewhere following an earthquake even if the building has been retrofitted, because it has probably been retrofitted to a life-safety standard, not to a standard that will allow occupancy following major earthquakes.	EQ							X			

Housing Mitigation Strategies

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HSNG - e - Other Privately-Owned Structurally Vulnerable Residential Buildings and Earthquakes													
e-1	e-1	Identify and work toward tying down mobile homes used as year-round permanent residences using an appropriate cost-sharing basis (for example, 75% grant, 25% owner).	EQ							X			
e-2	e-2	Inventory non-ductile concrete, tilt-up concrete (such as converted lofts), and other privately-owned potentially structurally vulnerable residential buildings.	EQ								X		
e-3	e-3	Adopt the 2009 International Existing Building Code or the latest applicable standard for the design of voluntary or mandatory retrofit of privately-owned seismically vulnerable buildings.	EQ								X		
e-4	e-4	Adopt one or more of the following strategies as incentives to encourage retrofitting of privately-owned seismically vulnerable residential buildings: (a) waivers or reductions of permit fees, (b) below-market loans, (c) local tax breaks, (d) grants to cover the cost of retrofitting or of a structural analysis, (e) land use (such as parking requirement waivers) and procedural incentives, or (f) technical assistance.	EQ								X		
HSNG - f - New Construction and Earthquakes													
f-1	f-1	Continue to require that all new housing be constructed in compliance with (deleted "structural") requirements of the most recently adopted version of the California Building Code.	EQ	X								BUILDING DEPARTMENT	
f-2	f-2	Conduct appropriate employee training and support continued education to ensure enforcement of building codes and construction standards, as well as identification of typical design inadequacies of housing and recommended improvements.	EQ	X								BUILDING DEPARTMENT	
HSNG - g - Wildfire and Structural Fires													
g-1	g-1	Increase efforts to reduce hazards in existing private development in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat through improving engineering design and vegetation management for mitigation, appropriate code enforcement, and public education on defensible space mitigation strategies.	WF	X								Santa Clara County Fire Department	
g-2	g-2	Tie public education on defensible space and a comprehensive defensible space ordinance to a field program of enforcement.	WF	X								Santa Clara County Fire Department	

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g-3	g-3	Require that new homes in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat be constructed of fire-resistant building materials (including roofing and exterior walls) and incorporate fire-resistant design features (such as minimal use of eaves, internal corners, and open first floors) to increase structural survivability and reduce ignitability. Note - See Structural Fire Prevention Field Guide for Mitigation of Wildfires at http://osfm.fire.ca.gov/structural.html .	WF	X								Santa Clara County Fire Department and Building Department	
g-4	g-4	Create or identify "model" properties showing defensible space and structural survivability in neighborhoods that are wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat.	WF	X								SANTA CLARA COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT	
g-5	g-5	Consider fire safety, evacuation, and emergency vehicle access when reviewing proposals to add secondary units or additional residential units in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat.	WF	X								Santa Clara County Fire Department and Building Department	
g-6	g-6	Adopt and amend as needed updated versions of the <i>California Building and Fire Codes</i> so that optimal fire-protection standards are used in construction and renovation projects of private buildings .	WF	X								Santa Clara County Fire Department and Building Department	
g-7	g-7	Create a mechanism to enforce provisions of the <i>California Building and Fire Codes</i> and other local codes that require the installation of smoke detectors and fire-extinguishing systems on existing residential buildings by making installation a condition of (a) finalizing a permit for any work valued at over a fixed amount and/or (b) on any building over 75 feet in height, and/or (b) as a condition for the transfer of property.	WF	X								Santa Clara Fire Department	
g-8	g-8	Work to ensure a reliable source of water for fire suppression in rural-residential areas through the cooperative efforts of water districts, fire districts, and residents.	WF	X								Los Altos Hills County Fire District	
g-9	g-9	Expand vegetation management programs in wildland-urban- interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat to more effectively manage the fuel load through roadside collection and chipping, mechanical fuel reduction equipment, selected harvesting, use of goats or other organic methods of fuel reduction, and selected use of controlled burning.	WF	X								Los Altos Hills County Fire District	

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g-10	g-11	Establish special funding mechanisms (such as Fire Hazard Abatement Districts or regional bond funding) to fund reduction in fire risk of existing properties through vegetation management that includes reduction of fuel loads, use of defensible space, and fuel breaks.	WF	X								Los Altos Hills County Fire District	
g-11	g-12	Work with residents in rural-residential areas to ensure adequate plans are developed for appropriate access and evacuation in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat. For example, in some areas, additional roads can be created, and in other areas, the communities will need to focus on early warning and evacuation because additional roads are not feasible.	WF	X								Los Altos Hills County Fire District and Town	
g-12	g-13	Require fire sprinklers in new homes located more than 1.5 miles or a 5-minute response time from a fire station or in an identified high hazard wildland-urban-interface wildfire area.	WF	X								Santa Clara County Fire Department	
g-13	g-14	Require fire sprinklers in all new or substantially remodeled multifamily housing, regardless of distance from a fire station.	WF	X								Santa Clara County Fire Department	
g-14	g-15	Require sprinklers in all mixed use development to protect residential uses from fires started in non-residential areas.	WF	X								Santa Clara County Fire Department	
g-15	g-16	Compile a list of privately-owned high-rise and high-occupancy buildings which are deemed, due to their age or construction materials, to be particularly susceptible to fire hazards, and determine an expeditious timeline for the fire-safety inspection of all such structures.	WF							X			
g-16	g-17	Conduct periodic fire-safety inspections of all multifamily buildings, as required by State law.	WF								X		
g-17	g-18	Ensure that city/county-initiated fire-preventive vegetation-management techniques and practices for creek sides and high-slope areas do not contribute to the landslide and erosion hazard. For example, vegetation in these sensitive areas could be thinned, rather than removed, or replanted with less flammable materials. When thinning, the non-native species should be removed first. Other options would be to use structural mitigation, rather than vegetation management in the most sensitive areas.	WF LS	X								Los Altos Hills County Fire District	

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g-18	g-19	Create a mechanism to require the bracing of water heaters and flexible couplings on gas appliances, and/or (as specified under "b. Single-family homes vulnerable to earthquakes" above) the bolting of homes to their foundations and strengthening of cripple walls to reduce fire ignitions due to earthquakes.	EQ WF	X								Building Department	
g-19	g-20	Work with the State Fire Marshall, the California Seismic Safety Commission, Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center (PEER), and other experts to identify and manage gas-related fire risks of soft-story residential or mixed use buildings that are prone to collapse and occupant entrapment consistent with the natural gas safety recommendations of Seismic Safety Commission Report SSC-02-03. Note - See http://www.seismic.ca.gov/pub/CSSC_2002-03_Natural%20Gas%20Safety.pdf . Also note - any values that are installed may need to have both excess flow and seismic triggers ("hybrid" valves).	EQ WF							X			
g-20	new	Work with insurance companies to create a public/private partnership to give a discount on fire insurance premiums to "Forester Certified" Fire Wise landscaping and fire-resistant building materials on private property.	WF							x			
HSNG - h - Flooding													
h-1	h-1	To reduce flood risk, thereby reducing the cost of flood insurance to private property owners, work to qualify for the highest-feasible rating under the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program.	FL							X			
h-2	h-2	Balance the housing needs of residents against the risk from potential flood-related hazards.	FL							X			
h-3	h-3	Ensure that new private development pays its fair share of improvements to the storm drainage system necessary to accommodate increased flows from the development, or does not increase runoff by draining water to pervious areas or detention facilities.	FL	X								Engineering Department	
h-4	h-4	Provide sandbags and plastic sheeting to residents in anticipation of rainstorms, and deliver those materials to vulnerable populations upon request.	FL	X								Public Works	
h-5	h-5	Provide public information on locations for obtaining sandbags and/or deliver those sandbags to those various locations throughout a city and/or county prior to and/or during the rainy season.	FL	X								Santa Clara Valley Water District	
h-6	h-6	Apply floodplain management regulations for private development in the floodplain and floodway.	FL	X								Engineering Department	

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h-7	h-7	Ensure that new subdivisions are designed to reduce or eliminate flood damage by requiring lots and rights-of-way be laid out for the provision of approved sewer and drainage facilities, providing on-site detention facilities whenever practicable.	FL	X								Engineering Department	
h-8	h-8	Encourage home and apartment owners to participate in home elevation programs within flood hazard areas .	FL							X			
h-9	h-9	As funding opportunities become available, encourage home and apartment owners to participate in acquisition and relocation programs for areas within floodways.	FL							X			
h-10	h-10	Encourage owners of properties in a floodplain to consider purchasing flood insurance. For example, point out that most homeowners' insurance policies do not cover a property for flood damage.	FL							X			

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HSNG - I - Landslides and Erosion													
i-1	i-1	Increase efforts to reduce landslides and erosion in existing and future development by improving appropriate code enforcement and use of applicable standards for private property , such as those appearing in the <i>California Building Code</i> , <i>California Geological Survey Special Report 117 – Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California</i> , <i>American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) report Recommended Procedures for Implementation of DMG Special Publication 117: Guidelines for Analyzing and Mitigating Landslide Hazards in California</i> , and the <i>California Board for Geologists and Geophysicists Guidelines for Engineering Geologic Reports</i> . Such standards should cover excavation, fill placement, cut-fill transitions, slope stability, drainage and erosion control, slope setbacks, expansive soils, collapsible soils, environmental issues, geological and geotechnical investigations, grading plans and specifications, protection of adjacent properties, and review and permit issuance.	LS	X								Engineering	
i-2	i-2	Increase efforts to reduce landslides and erosion in existing and future private development through continuing education of design professionals on mitigation strategies.	LS	X								Engineering	

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HSNG - j - Building Reoccupancy													
j-1	j-1 same as econ i 5	Develop and enforce a repair and reconstruction ordinance to ensure that damaged buildings are repaired in an appropriate and timely manner and retrofitted concurrently. This repair and reconstruction ordinance should apply to all public and private buildings, and also apply to repair of all damage, regardless of cause. See http://quake.abag.ca.gov/recovery/info-repair-ord.html.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X									
j-2	j-2 new same as econ i 6	Establish preservation-sensitive measures for the repair and reoccupancy of historically significant privately-owned structures, including requirements for temporary shoring or stabilization where needed, arrangements for consulting with preservationists, and expedited permit procedures for suitable repair or rebuilding of historically or architecturally valuable structures.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X									
HSNG - k - Public Education													
k-1	k-1	Provide information to residents of your community on the availability of interactive hazard maps showing your community on ABAG's web site.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X									
k-2	k-2	Develop printed materials, utilize existing materials (such as developed by FEMA and the American Red Cross), conduct workshops, and/or provide outreach encouraging residents to have family disaster plans that include drop-cover-hold earthquake drills, fire and storm evacuation procedures, and shelter-in-place emergency guidelines.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								santa Clara County Fire Department	
k-3	k-3	Inform residents of comprehensive mitigation activities, including elevation of appliances above expected flood levels, use of fire-resistant roofing and defensible space in high wildfire threat and wildfire-urban-interface areas, structural retrofitting techniques for older homes, and use of intelligent grading practices through workshops, publications, and media announcements and events.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	x								santa Clara County Fire Department	
k-4	k-4	Develop a public education campaign on the cost, risk, and benefits of earthquake, flood, and other hazard insurance as compared to mitigation .	EQ LS FL SEC								X		
k-5	k-5	Use disaster anniversaries, such as April (the 1906 earthquake), September (9/11), and October (Loma Prieta earthquake and Oakland Hills fire), to remind the public of safety and security mitigation activities.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Managers Association	
k-6	k-6	Sponsor the formation and training of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) for residents in your community . [Note – these programs go by a variety of names in various cities and areas.]	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Los Altos Hills with Los Altos Hills County Fire District	

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k-7	k-7	Include flood fighting technique session based on California Department of Water Resources training to the list of available public training classes offered by CERT.	FL								X		
k-8	k-8	Institute the neighborhood watch block captain and team programs outlined in the Citizen Corps program guide.	EQ LS WF FL SEC		X							Town and LAHCFD	
k-9	k-9	Assist residents in the development of defensible space through the use of, for example, "tool libraries" for weed abatement tools, roadside collection and/or chipping services (for brush, weeds, and tree branches) in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat.	WF	X								LAHCFD	
k-10	k-10	Train homeowners to locate and shut off gas valves if they smell or hear gas leaking.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								CERT program	
k-11	k-12	Develop a program to provide at-cost NOAA weather radios to residents of flood hazard areas that request them, with priority to neighborhood watch captains and others trained in their use.	FL								X		
k-12	k-13	Make use of the materials on the ABAG web site at http://quake.abag.ca.gov/fixit and other web sites to increase residential mitigation activities related to earthquakes. (ABAG plans to continue to improve the quality of those materials over time.)	EQ								X		
k-13	k-14	Develop a "Maintain-a-Drain" campaign, similar to that of the City of Oakland, encouraging private businesses and residents to keep storm drains in their neighborhood free of debris.	FL								X		
k-14	k-15	Encourage the formation of a community- and neighborhood-based approach to wildfire education and action through local Fire Safe Councils and the <i>Fire Wise Program</i> . This effort is important because grant funds are currently available to offset costs of specific council-supported projects.	WF	X								LAHCFD	
k-15	k-16	Inform shoreline-property owners of the possible long-term economic threat posed by rising sea levels.	FL							X			
k-16	k-17	Distribute appropriate materials related to disaster mitigation and preparedness to residents. Appropriate materials are (1) culturally appropriate and (2) suitable for special needs populations. For example, such materials are available on the http://www.preparenow.org website and from non-governmental organizations that work with these communities on an on-going basis.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								LAHCFD	

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deleted	g-10	DELETED - REPLACED BY DISCUSSION OF REVERSE 911 in GOVT c-14.											
deleted	k-11												

Economy Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategy Number		2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)							Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
					Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program- Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, or Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective		
ECON - a - Multi-Hazard													
a-1	a-1	Assist in ensuring adequate hazard disclosure by working with real estate agents to improve enforcement of real estate disclosure requirements for commercial and industrial properties with regard to seven official natural hazard zones: 1) Special Flood Hazard Areas (designated by FEMA), 2) Areas of Potential Flooding from dam failure inundation, 3) Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zones, 4) Wildland Fire Zones, 5) Earthquake Fault Zones (designated under the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act), and the 6) Liquefaction and Landslide Hazard Zones (designated under the Seismic Hazard Mapping Act).	EQ LS WF FL SEC				X				Engineering and Planning		
a-2	a-2	Create incentives for private owners of historic or architecturally significant commercial and industrial buildings to undertake mitigation to levels that will minimize the likelihood that these buildings will need to be demolished after a disaster, particularly if those alterations conform to the federal Secretary of the Interior's <i>Guidelines for Rehabilitation</i> .	EQ LS WF FL SEC				X				Planning		
ECON - b - Soft-Story Commercial Buildings Vulnerable to Earthquakes													
b-1	b-1	Require engineered plan sets for voluntary or mandatory soft-story seismic retrofits by private owners until a standard plan set and construction details become available.	EQ						X				
b-2	b-2	Adopt the 2009 (changed date) International Existing Building Code or the latest applicable standard for the design of voluntary or mandatory soft-story building retrofits for use in city/county building department regulations. In addition, allow use of changes to that standard recommended by SEAOC for the 2012 IEBC.	EQ						X				
b-3	b-3	Work to educate building owners, local government staff, engineers, and contractors on privately-owned soft-story retrofit procedures and incentives using materials such as those developed by ABAG and the City of San Jose (see http://quake.abag.ca.gov/eqhouse.html .)	EQ						X				
b-4	b-4	Conduct an inventory of privately-owned existing or suspected soft-story commercial or industrial structures as a first step in establishing voluntary or mandatory programs for retrofitting these buildings.	EQ						X				
b-5	b-5	Use the soft-story inventory to require private owners to inform all existing tenants (and prospective tenants prior to signing a lease agreement) that they may work in this type of building.	EQ						X				

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b-6	b-6	Use the soft-story inventory to require private owners to inform all existing and prospective tenants that they may need to be prepared to work elsewhere following an earthquake if the building has not been retrofitted.	EQ							X			
b-7	b-7	Investigate and adopt appropriate financial, procedural, and land use incentives (such as parking waivers) for private owners of soft-story buildings to facilitate retrofit such as those described by ABAG (see http://quake.abag.ca.gov/fixit).	EQ							X			
b-8	b-8	(reworded) Explore development of State regulations or legislation to require or encourage private owners of soft-story structures to strengthen them.	EQ							X			
b-9	b-9	Provide technical assistance in seismically strengthening privately-owned soft-story structures.	EQ							X			

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ECON - c - Unreinforced Masonry Buildings in Older Downtown Areas													
c-1	c-1	Continue to actively implement existing State law that requires cities and counties to maintain lists of the addresses of unreinforced masonry buildings and inform private property owners that they own this type of hazardous structure.	EQ							X			
c-2	c-2	Accelerate retrofitting of privately-owned unreinforced masonry structures that have not been retrofitted, for example, by (a) actively working with owners to obtain structural analyses of their buildings, (b) helping owners obtain retrofit funding, (c) adopting a mandatory (rather than voluntary) retrofit program, and/or (d) applying penalties to owners who show inadequate efforts to upgrade these buildings.	EQ							X			
c-3	c-3	Require private owners to inform all existing tenants (and prospective tenants prior to signing a lease agreement) that they work in an unreinforced masonry building and the standard to which it may have been retrofitted.	EQ							X			
c-4	c-4	As required by State law, require private owners to inform all existing tenants that they may need to be prepared to work elsewhere following an earthquake even if the building has been retrofitted, because it has probably been retrofitted to a life-safety standard, not to a standard that will allow occupancy following major earthquakes.	EQ							X			
ECON - d - Privately-Owned Structurally Vulnerable Buildings													
d-1	d-1	Inventory non-ductile concrete, tilt-up concrete, and other privately-owned structurally vulnerable buildings.	EQ							X			
d-2	d-2	Adopt the 2009 International Existing Building Code or the latest applicable standard for the design of voluntary or mandatory retrofit of privately-owned seismically vulnerable buildings.	EQ								X		
d-3	d-3	Adopt one or more of the following strategies as incentives to encourage retrofitting of privately-owned seismically vulnerable commercial and industrial buildings: (a) waivers or reductions of permit fees, (b) below-market loans, (c) local tax breaks, (d) grants to cover the cost of retrofitting or of a structural analysis, (e) land use (such as parking requirement waivers) and procedural incentives, or (f) technical assistance.	EQ							X			
ECON - e - Wildfire and Structural Fires													

Economy Mitigation Strategies

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e-1	e-1	Increase efforts to reduce hazards in existing private development in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat through improving engineering design and vegetation management for mitigation, appropriate code enforcement, and public education on defensible space mitigation strategies.	WF				X					Santa Clara County Fire Department	
e-2	new	Tie public education on defensible space and a comprehensive defensible space ordinance to a field program of enforcement.	WF				X					Santa Clara County Fire Department	
e-3	e-2	Require that new privately-owned business and office buildings in high fire hazard areas be constructed of fire-resistant building materials and incorporate fire-resistant design features (such as minimal use of eaves, internal corners, and open first floors) to increase structural survivability and reduce ignitability.	WF				X					Santa Clara County Fire Department	
e-4	e-3	Adopt and amend as needed updated versions of the <i>California Building and Fire Codes</i> so that optimal fire-protection standards are used in construction and renovation projects of private buildings.	WF				X					Santa Clara County Fire Department	
e-5	e-4	Create a mechanism to enforce provisions of the <i>California Building and Fire Codes</i> and other local codes that require the installation of smoke detectors and fire-extinguishing systems on existing privately-owned buildings by making installation a condition of (a) finalizing a permit for any work valued at over a fixed amount and/or (b) on any building over 75 feet in height, and/or (b) as a condition for the transfer of property.	WF				X					Santa Clara County Fire Department	
e-6	e-5	(reworded to more closely match the HSNG strategy) Expand vegetation management programs in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat to more effectively manage the fuel load through roadside collection and chipping, mechanical fuel reduction equipment, selected harvesting, use of goats or other organic methods of fuel reduction, and selected use of controlled burning.	WF				X					Santa Clara County Fire Department	
e-7	e-6	Establish special funding mechanisms (such as Fire Hazard Abatement Districts or regional bond funding) to fund reduction in fire risk of existing properties through vegetation management that includes reduction of fuel loads, use of defensible space, and fuel breaks.	WF				X					Santa Clara County Fire Department	

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e-8	e-7	Establish special funding mechanisms (such as Fire Hazard Abatement Districts or regional bond funding) to fund fire-safety inspections of private properties, roving firefighter patrols on high fire-hazard days, and public education efforts.	WF				X					Santa Clara County Fire Department	
e-9	e-8	Compile a list of privately-owned high-rise and high-occupancy buildings that are deemed, due to their age or construction materials, to be particularly susceptible to fire hazards, and determine an expeditious timeline for the fire-safety inspection of all such structures.	WF								X		
e-10	e-9	Conduct periodic fire-safety inspections of all privately-owned commercial and industrial buildings.	WF								X		
e-11	e-10	Work with the State Fire Marshall, the California Seismic Safety Commission, Pacific Earthquake Engineering Research Center (PEER), and other experts to identify and manage gas-related fire risks of privately-owned soft-story mixed use buildings that are prone to collapse and occupant entrapment consistent with the natural gas safety recommendations of Seismic Safety Commission Report SSC-02-03. Note - See http://www.seismic.ca.gov/pub/CSSC_2002-03_Natural%20Gas%20Safety.pdf . Also note - any valves that are installed may need to have both excess flow and seismic triggers ("hybrid" valves).	EQ WF								X		
e-12	e-11	Ensure that city/county-initiated fire-preventive vegetation-management techniques and practices for creek sides and high-slope areas do not contribute to the landslide and erosion hazard.	WF				X					Santa Clara County Fire Department	
e-13	e-12	Work with insurance companies to create a public/private partnership to give a discount on fire insurance premiums to "Forester Certified" <i>Fire Wise</i> landscaping and fire-resistant building materials on private property .	WF								X		
ECON - f - Flooding													
f-1	f-1	To reduce flood risk, thereby reducing the cost of flood insurance to private property owners, work to qualify for the highest-feasible rating under the Community Rating System of the National Flood Insurance Program.	FL							X			
f-2	f-2	Balance the needs for private commercial and industrial development against the risk from potential flood-related hazards.	FL							X			
f-3	f-3	Ensure that new private development pays its fair share of improvements to the storm drainage system necessary to accommodate increased flows from the development, or does not increase runoff by draining water to pervious areas or detention facilities.	FL				X					ENGINEERING	

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f-4	f-4	Provide sandbags and plastic sheeting to private businesses in anticipation of rainstorms, and deliver those materials to vulnerable populations upon request.	FL							X			
f-5	f-5	Provide information to private business on locations for obtaining sandbags and deliver those sandbags to those various locations throughout a city and/or county.	FL							X			
f-6	f-6	Apply floodplain management regulations for private development in the floodplain and floodway.	FL							X			
f-7	f-7	Encourage private business owners to participate in building elevation programs within flood hazard areas .	FL							X			
f-8	f-8	As funding becomes available, encourage private business owners to participate in acquisition and relocation programs for areas within floodways.	FL							X			
f-9	f-9	Require an annual inspection of approved flood-proofed privately-owned buildings to ensure that (a) all flood-proofing components will operate properly under flood conditions and (b) all responsible personnel are aware of their duties and responsibilities as described in their building's <i>Flood Emergency Operation Plan and Inspection & Maintenance Plan</i> .	FL							X			

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ECON - g - Landslides and Erosion													
g-1	g-1	Increase efforts to reduce landslides and erosion in existing and future development by improving appropriate code enforcement and use of applicable standards for private property , such as those appearing in the <i>California Building Code</i> , California Geological Survey <i>Special Report 117 – Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California</i> , American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) report <i>Recommended Procedures for Implementation of DMG Special Publication 117: Guidelines for Analyzing and Mitigating Landslide Hazards in California</i> , and the California Board for Geologists and Geophysicists <i>Guidelines for Engineering Geologic Reports</i> . Such standards should cover excavation, fill placement, cut-fill transitions, slope stability, drainage and erosion control, slope setbacks, expansive soils, collapsible soils, environmental issues, geological and geotechnical investigations, grading plans and specifications, protection of adjacent properties, and review and permit issuance.	LS				X					ENGINEERING	
g-2	g-2	Increase efforts to reduce landslides and erosion in existing and future private development through continuing education of design professionals on mitigation strategies.	LS				X					ENGINEERING	
ECON - h - New Construction and Earthquakes													
h-1	h-1	Continue to require that all new privately-owned commercial and industrial buildings be constructed in compliance with (deleted "structural") requirements of the most recently adopted version of the <i>California Building Code</i> .	EQ							X			
h-2	h-2	Conduct appropriate employee training and support continued education to ensure enforcement of construction standards for private development .	EQ				X					ENGINEERING BUILDING AND PLANNING	
h-3	h-3	Work with private building owners to help them recognize that many strategies that increase earthquake resistance also decrease damage in an explosion. In addition, recognize that ventilation systems can be designed to contain airborne biological agents.	EQ SEC				X					ENGINEERING BUILDING AND PLANNING	

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ECON - i - Building Reoccupancy													
i-1	i-1	Institute a program to encourage owners of private buildings to participate in a program similar to San Francisco's Building Occupancy Resumption Program (BORP). This program permits owners of private buildings to hire qualified structural engineers to create building-specific post-disaster inspection plans and allows these engineers to become automatically deputized as City/County inspectors for these buildings in the event of an earthquake or other disaster.	EQ LS WF FL SEC								X		
i-2	i-2	Actively notify private owners of historic or architecturally significant buildings of the availability of the local BORP-type program and encourage them to participate to ensure that appropriately qualified structural engineers are inspecting their buildings, thus reducing the likelihood that the buildings will be inappropriately evaluated following a disaster.	EQ LS WF FL SEC								X		
i-3	i-3	Actively notify owners of educational facility buildings of the availability of the local BORP-type program and encourage them to participate to ensure that appropriately qualified structural engineers are inspecting their buildings, thus reducing the likelihood that the buildings will be inappropriately evaluated following a disaster.	EQ LS WF FL SEC								X		
i-4	i-4	Allow private building owners to participate in a BORP-type program as described above, but not actively encourage them to do so.	EQ LS WF FL SEC								X		
i-5	i-5	Develop and enforce a repair and reconstruction ordinance to ensure that damaged buildings are repaired in an appropriate and timely manner and retrofitted concurrently. This repair and reconstruction ordinance should apply to all public and private buildings, and also apply to repair of all damage, regardless of cause. See http://quake.abag.ca.gov/recovery/info-repair-ord.html.	EQ LS WF FL SEC				X					PLANNING ENGINEERING	
i-6	i-6	Establish preservation-sensitive measures for the repair and reoccupancy of historically significant privately-owned structures, including requirements for temporary shoring or stabilization where needed, arrangements for consulting with preservationists, and expedited permit procedures for suitable repair or rebuilding of historically or architecturally valuable structures.	EQ LS WF FL SEC				X					PLANNING ENGINEERING	
ECON - j - Public Education													

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j-1	j-1	Provide information to private business owners and their employees on the availability of interactive hazard maps on ABAG's web site.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
j-2	j-2	Develop printed materials, utilize existing materials (such as developed by FEMA and the American Red Cross), conduct workshops, and/or provide outreach encouraging private businesses' employees to have family disaster plans that include drop-cover-hold earthquake drills, fire and storm evacuation procedures, and shelter-in-place emergency guidelines.	EQ LS WF FL SEC				X					COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT	
j-3	j-3	Develop and print materials, conduct workshops, and provide outreach to Bay Area private businesses focusing on business continuity planning.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
j-4	j-4	Inform Bay Area private business owners of mitigation activities, including elevation of appliances above expected flood levels, use of fire-resistant roofing and defensible space in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat, structural retrofitting techniques for older buildings, and use of intelligent grading practices through workshops, publications, and media announcements and events.	WF FL							X			
j-5	j-5	Sponsor the formation and training of Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT) training for other than your own employees through partnerships with local private businesses. [Note – these programs go by a variety of names in various cities and areas.]	EQ LS WF FL SEC				X					Town and County Fire Department	
j-6	j-6	Assist private businesses in the development of defensible space through the use of, for example, "tool libraries" for weed abatement tools, roadside collection and/or chipping services (for brush, weeds, and tree branches) in wildland-urban-interface fire-threatened communities or in areas exposed to high-to-extreme fire threat.	WF							X			
j-7	j-7	Make use of the materials developed by others (such as found on ABAG's web site at http://quake.abag.ca.gov/business) to increase mitigation activities related to earthquakes by groups other than your own agency . ABAG plans to continue to improve the quality of those materials over time.	EQ								X		
j-8	j-8	Develop a "Maintain-a-Drain" campaign, similar to that of the City of Oakland, encouraging private businesses and residents to keep storm drains in their neighborhood free of debris.	FL	x								Engineering	

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j-9	j-9	Encourage the formation of a community- and neighborhood-based approach to wildfire education and action through local Fire Safe Councils and the <i>Fire Wise Program</i> . This effort is important because grant funds are currently available to offset costs of specific council-supported projects.	WF				X					COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT	
j-10	j-10	Encourage private businesses and laboratories handling hazardous materials or pathogens increase security to a level high enough to create a deterrent to crime and terrorism, including active implementation of "cradle-to-grave" tracking systems.	SEC EQ							X			
j-11	j-11	Encourage joint meetings of security and operations personnel at major private employers to develop innovative ways for these personnel to work together to increase safety and security.	SEC EQ							X			
j-12	j-12	Inform private shoreline-property owners of the possible long-term economic threat posed by rising sea levels.	FL							X			
j-13	j-13	Distribute appropriate materials related to disaster mitigation and preparedness to private business owners. Appropriate materials are (1) culturally appropriate and (2) suitable for special needs populations. For example, such materials are available on the http://www.preparenow.org website and from non-governmental organizations that work with these communities on an on-going basis.	EQ LS WF FL SEC				X					TOWN AND COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT	

Government Mitigation Strategies

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				Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program- Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered		
GOVT - a - Focus on Critical Facilities (...Owned by the Local Government Filling Out This Form)													
a-1	a-1	Assess the vulnerability of critical facilities (such as city halls, fire stations, operations and communications headquarters , community service centers, seaports, and airports) to damage in natural disasters and make recommendations for appropriate mitigation.	EQ LS WF FL								Engineering and Emergency Management		
a-2	a-2	Retrofit or replace critical facilities that are shown to be vulnerable to damage in natural disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC				X				Town's EOC requires seismic retrofit as well as the Corp Yard		
a-3	a-3	Clarify to workers in critical facilities and emergency personnel, as well as to elected officials and the public, the extent to which the facilities are expected to perform only at a life safety level (allowing for the safe evacuation of personnel) or are expected to remain functional following an earthquake.	EQ								Emergency Management		
a-4	a-4	Conduct comprehensive programs to identify and mitigate problems with facility contents, architectural components, and equipment that will prevent critical buildings from being functional after major natural disasters. Such contents and equipment includes computers and servers, phones, files, and other tools used by staff to conduct daily business.	EQ LS WF FL SEC				X				Emergency Management		
a-5	a-5	Encourage joint meetings of security and operations personnel at critical facilities to develop innovative ways for these personnel to work together to increase safety and security.	EQ LS WF FL SEC		X						Emergency Management		
a-6	a-6	When installing micro and/or surveillance cameras around critical public assets tied to web-based software, and developing a surveillance protocol to monitor these cameras, investigate the possibility of using the cameras for the secondary purpose of post-disaster damage assessment.	EQ LS WF FL SEC								Emergency Management		
a-7	a-7	Identify and undertake cost-effective retrofit measures related to security on critical facilities (such as moving and redesigning air intake vents and installing blast-resistant features) when these buildings undergo major renovations related to other natural hazards.	EQ LS WF FL SEC				X				Emergency Management		

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a-8	a-8	Coordinate with the State Division of Safety of Dams to ensure that cities and counties are aware of the timeline for the maintenance and inspection of dams whose failure would impact their jurisdiction.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-9	a-9	As a secondary focus, assess the vulnerability of non-critical facilities to damage in natural disasters based on occupancy and structural type, make recommendations on priorities for structural improvements or occupancy reductions, and identify potential funding mechanisms.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-10	a-10	Ensure that new government-owned facilities comply with and are subject to the same or more stringent regulations as imposed on privately-owned development.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-11	a-11	Comply with all applicable building and fire codes, as well as other regulations (such as state requirements for fault, landslide, and liquefaction investigations in particular mapped areas) when constructing or significantly remodeling government-owned facilities.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-12	a-12	Prior to acquisition of property to be used as a critical facility, conduct a study to ensure the absence of significant structural hazards and hazards associated with the building site.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-13	new	Ensure that any regulations imposed on private-owned businesses related to repair and reconstruction (see "Economy Section") are enforced and imposed on local government's own buildings and structures.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
GOVT - b - Maintain and Enhance Local Government's Emergency Recovery Planning													
b-1	b-1	Establish a framework and process for pre-event planning for post-event recovery that specifies roles, priorities, and responsibilities of various departments within the local government organization, and that outlines a structure and process for policy-making involving elected officials and appointed advisory committees.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Management-SEMS	
b-2	b-2	Prepare a basic Recovery Plan that outlines the major issues and tasks that are likely to be the key elements of community recovery, as well as integrate this planning into response planning (such as with continuity of operations plans).	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Management-SEMS	

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b-3	b-3	Establish a goal for the resumption of local government services that may vary from function to function.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Management-SEMS	
b-4	b-25	Develop a continuity of operations plan that includes back-up storage of vital records, such as plans and back-up procedures to pay employees and vendors if normal finance department operations are disrupted, as well as other essential electronic files.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Management-SEMS	
b-5	new	Plan for the emergency relocation of government-owned facilities critical to recovery, as well as any facilities with known structural deficiencies or in hazardous areas.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Management-SEMS	
GOVT - c - Maintain and Enhance Local Government's Emergency Response Capacity													
c-1	new (old b-4 moved to HSNG 2-3)	Develop a plan for short-term and intermediate-term sheltering of your employees.	EQ LS WF FL SEC								X		
c-2	new	Encourage your employees to have a family disaster plan.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Management-PEP	
c-3	new	Offer CERT/NERT-type training to your employees.	EQ LS WF FL SEC		X							LAHCFD	
c-4	b-5 (a)	Periodically assess the need for new or relocated fire or police stations and other emergency facilities.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
c-5	b-5 (b)	Periodically assess the need for changes in staffing levels, as well as for additional or updated supplies, equipment, technologies, and in-service training classes.	EQ LS WF FL SEC		X							Emergency Management	
c-6	b-6	Ensure that fire, police, and other emergency personnel have adequate radios, breathing apparatuses, protective gear, and other equipment to respond to a major disaster.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Santa Clara County Sheriff's Office and County Fire	
c-7	b-7	Participate in developing and maintaining a system of interoperable communications for first responders from cities, counties, special districts, state, and federal agencies.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Santa Clara Valley Interoperability project	

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c-8	b-8	Harden emergency response communications, including, for example, building redundant capacity into public safety alerting and/or answering points, replacing or hardening microwave and simulcast systems, adding digital encryption for programmable radios, and ensuring a plug-and-play capability for amateur	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Ares Races, Santa Clara County OES	
c-9	b-9	Purchase command vehicles for use as mobile command/EOC vehicles if current vehicles are unsuitable or inadequate.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								LAHCFD	
c-10	b-10	Maintain the local government's emergency operations center in a fully functional state of readiness.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Management	
c-11	b-11	Expand or participate in expanding traditional disaster exercises involving city and county emergency personnel to include airport and port personnel, transit and infrastructure providers, hospitals, schools, park districts, and major employers.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Santa Clara County OES and Town	
c-12	b-12	Maintain and update as necessary the local government's Standardized Emergency Management System (SEMS) Plan and the National Incident Management System (NIMS) Plan, and submit an appropriate NIMSCAST report.	EQ LS WF FL SEC		X							Emergency Management	
c-13	b-13	Continue to participate not only in general mutual-aid agreements, but also in agreements with adjoining jurisdictions for cooperative response to fires, floods, earthquakes, and other disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								EMA	
c-14	b-14 & b-22	Install alert and warning systems for rapid evacuation or shelter-in-place. Such systems include outdoor sirens and/or reverse-911 calling systems.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Rapid Notify and AlertSCC	
c-15	b-15	Conduct periodic tests of the alerting and warning system. (deleted some wording)	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Rapid Notify and AlertSCC	
c-16	b-16	Regulate and enforce the location and design of street-address numbers on buildings and minimize the naming of short streets (that are actually driveways) to single homes.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Building Department	
c-17	b-17	Monitor weather during times of high fire risk using, for example, weather stations tied into police and fire dispatch centers.	WF	X								Emergency Management	

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c-18	b-18	Establish regional protocols on how to respond to the NOAA Monterey weather forecasts, such as the identifying types of closures, limits on work that could cause ignitions, and prepositioning of suppression forces. A multi-agency coordination of response also helps provide unified messages to the public about how they should respond to these periods of increased fire danger. Response should also be modified based on knowledge of local micro-climates. Local agencies with less risk then may be available for mutual aid.	WF	X								County OES and Emergency Managers	
c-19	b-19	Increase local patrolling during periods of high fire weather.	WF	X								County Fire	
c-20	b-20	Create and maintain an automated system of rain and flood gauges that is web enabled and publicly-accessible. Work toward creating a coordinated regional system.	FL LS					X				County Fire	
c-21	b-21	Place remote sensors in strategic locations for early warning of hazmat releases or use of weapons of mass destruction, understanding that the appropriate early warning strategy depends on the type of problem.	EQ LS WF FL SEC				X					County Fire	
c-22	b-23	Review and update, as necessary, procedures pursuant to the <i>State Dam Safety Act</i> for the emergency evacuation of areas located below major water-storage facilities.	EQ LS FL SEC							X			
c-23	a-8	Improve coordination among cities, counties, and dam owners so that cities and counties can better plan for evacuation of areas that could be inundated if a dam failed, impacting their jurisdiction.	EQ LS FL SEC							X			
c-24	b-24	Develop procedures for the emergency evacuation of areas identified on tsunami evacuation maps as these maps become available.	EQ (TS)							X			
c-25	new	Support and encourage planning and identification of facilities for the coordination of distribution of water, food, blankets, and other supplies, coordinating this effort with the American Red Cross.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								LAHCFD and County Fire	
GOVT - d - Participate in National, State, Multi-Jurisdictional and Professional Society Efforts to Identify and Mitigate Hazards													
d-1	c-1	Promote information sharing among overlapping and neighboring local governments, including cities, counties, and special districts, as well as utilities.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Management	

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d-2	c-2	Recognize that emergency services is more than the coordination of police and fire response; it also includes planning activities with providers of water, food, energy, transportation, financial, information, and public health services.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Management	
d-3	c-3	Recognize that a multi-agency approach is needed to mitigate flooding by having flood control districts, cities, counties, and utilities meet at least annually to jointly discuss their capital improvement programs for most effectively reducing the threat of flooding. Work toward making this process more formal to insure that flooding is considered at existing joint-agency meetings.	FL	X								Santa Clara Valley Water District	
d-4	c-4	As new flood-control projects are completed, request that FEMA revise its flood-insurance rate maps and digital Geographic Information System (GIS) data to reflect flood risks as accurately as possible.	FL							X			
d-5	c-5	Participate in FEMA's National Flood Insurance Program.	FL	X								Engineering	
d-6	c-6	Participate in multi-agency efforts to mitigate fire threat, such as the Hills Emergency Forum (in the East Bay), various FireSafe Council programs, and city-utility task forces. Such participation increases a jurisdiction's competitiveness in obtaining grants.	WF	X								County Fire, City of Palo Alto Fire Department	
d-7	c-7	Work with major employers and agencies that handle hazardous materials to coordinate mitigation efforts for the possible release of these materials due to a natural disaster such as an earthquake, flood, fire, or landslide.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
d-8	c-8	Encourage staff to participate in efforts by professional organizations to mitigate earthquake and landslide disaster losses, such as the efforts of the Northern California Chapter of the Earthquake Engineering Research Institute, the East Bay-Peninsula Chapter of the International Code Council, the Structural Engineers Association of Northern California, and the American Society of	EQ LS	X								Engineering	
d-9	c-9	Leading Officials promote attendance at local or regional hazard conferences and workshops for elected officials and staff to educate them on the critical need for programs in mitigating earthquake, wildfire, flood, and landslide	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Emergency Management	

Government Mitigation Strategies

2003-2010 Strategy Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program- Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered	Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program underfunded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
d-10	c-10	Cooperate with researchers working on government-funded projects to refine information on hazards, for example, by expediting the permit and approval process for installation of seismic arrays, gravity survey instruments, borehole drilling, fault trenching, landslide mapping, flood modeling, and/or damage data collection.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
GOVT - e - Take a Lead in Loss and Risk Assessment Activities													
e-1	e-1	Work with the cities, counties, and special districts in the Bay Area to encourage them to adopt a Local Hazard Mitigation Plan and to assist them in integrating it into their overall planning process. RESPONSIBILITY: ABAG only; all others are "not applicable."	EQ LS WF FL DR TS SEC Flu Ag Heat	X								ABAG	
e-2	e-2	Improve the risk assessment and loss estimation work in the Taming Natural Disasters report and multi-jurisdictional plan related to natural disasters. RESPONSIBILITY: ABAG only; all others are "not applicable."	EQ LS WF FL DR TS Flu Ag Heat							X			

Education Mitigation Strategies

2009-2010 Strategy Number	2005 Original Strategy Number	Specific Mitigation Strategy	Applicable Hazards	Priority (CHECK ONLY ONE)								Responsible Agency or Department (Required if Existing Program, Existing Program under funded, Very High, High, or Under Study)	Ordinance or Resolution # (if existing program), Estimated Cost and Possible Funding Agency (if high priority), Estimated Date of Completion (if study), WHY if not same as regional priority, OR Other Comments
		Existing Program		Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program-Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered			
EDUC - a - Focus on Critical Facilities (...Owned by School Districts)													
a-1	a-1	Assess the vulnerability of critical public education facilities to damage in natural disasters and make recommendations for appropriate mitigation.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-2	a-2	Retrofit or replace critical public education facilities that are shown to be vulnerable to damage in natural disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							x			
a-3	a-3	Conduct comprehensive programs to identify and mitigate problems with facility contents, architectural components, and equipment that will prevent critical public education buildings from being functional after major disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-4	a-4	As a secondary focus, assess the vulnerability of non-critical educational facilities (that is, those that do not house students) to damage in natural disasters based on occupancy and structural type, make recommendations on priorities for structural improvements or occupancy reductions, and identify potential funding mechanisms.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
a-5	new	Assess the vulnerability of critical private education, pre-school, and day care facilities to damage in natural disasters and make recommendations for appropriate mitigation.	EQ LS WF FL SEC								X		
a-6	a-5	(Major Rewording) Work with CalEMA and the Division of the State Architect to ensure that there will be an adequate group of Safety Assessment Program (SAP) inspectors trained and deployed by CalEMA to schools for post-disaster inspection. In addition, if a school district is uncomfortable with delays in inspection due to too few SAP inspectors available in catastrophic disasters, formalized arrangements can also be created with those inspectors certified by the Division of the State Architect as construction inspectors to report to the district, assess damage, and determine if the buildings can be reoccupied.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
EDUC - b - Use of Educational Facilities as Emergency Shelters													
b-1	b-1	Work cooperatively with the American Red Cross, cities, counties, and non-profits to set up memoranda of understanding for use of education facilities as emergency shelters following disasters.	EQ LS WF FL SEC					X				Emergency Management	

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b-2	b-2	Work cooperatively to ensure that school district personnel and relevant staff understand and are trained that being designated by the American Red Cross or others as a potential emergency shelter does NOT mean that the school has had a hazard or structural evaluation to ensure that it can be used as a shelter following any specific disaster.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			Not applicable for a city
b-3	b-3	Work cooperatively to ensure that school district personnel understand and are trained that they are designated as disaster service workers and must remain at the school until released.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			Not applicable for a city
EDUC - c - Actions Related to Disaster Preparedness and Recovery Planning													
c-1	new	Encourage employees of schools to have family disaster plans and conduct mitigation activities in their own homes.	EQ LS WF FL SEC								X		
c-2	c-2	Develop plans, in conjunction with fire jurisdictions, for evacuation or sheltering in place of school children during periods of high fire danger, thereby recognizing that overloading of streets near schools by parents attempting to pick up their children during these periods can restrict access by fire personnel and equipment.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
c-3	c-3	Offer the 20-hour basic CERT training to teachers and after-school personnel.	EQ LS WF FL SEC		X							LAHCFD and County Fire	
c-4	c-4	Offer the 20-hour basic Student Emergency Response Training (SERT, rather than CERT) training to middle school and/or high school students as a part of the basic science or civics curriculum, as an after school club, or as a way to earn public service hours.	EQ LS WF FL SEC								X		
c-5	c-5	Offer the 20-hour basic CERT training course through the Adult School system and/or through the Community College system (either using instructors with teaching credentials or by making facilities available for classes not run by school personnel themselves).	EQ LS WF FL SEC								X		
c-6	c-6	Develop and maintain the capacity for schools to take care of the students for the first 48 hours after a disaster, and notify parents that this capacity exists.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
c-7	new	Develop a continuity of operations and disaster recovery plan using models such as that developed by the University of California Berkeley. (The American Red Cross has a role in promoting this activity, as well, in schools that they plan to use as shelters.)	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			

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EDUC - d- Actions Related to Schools as Conduits for Information to Families About Emergencies													
d-1	c-1	Utilize the unique ability of schools to reach families through educational materials on hazards, mitigation, and preparedness, particularly after disasters and at the beginning of the school year. These efforts will not only make the entire community more disaster-resistant, but speed the return of schools from use as shelters to use as teaching facilities, particularly if coordinated with cities, counties, the American Red Cross and others.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
d-2	c-7	Develop and distribute culturally appropriate materials related to disaster mitigation and preparedness, such as those on the http://www.preparenow.org website.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			

Environment Mitigation Strategies

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					Existing Program	Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program- Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered		
ENVI - a - Environmental Sustainability and Pollution Reduction														
a-1	a-1		Continue to enforce State-mandated requirements, such as the <i>California Environmental Quality Act</i> , to ensure that mitigation activities for hazards, such as seismic retrofits and vegetation clearance programs for fire threat, are conducted in a way that reduces environmental degradation such as air quality impacts, noise during construction, and loss of sensitive habitats and species, while respecting the community value of historic preservation.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC	X							Engineering and Planning Departments		
a-2	a-2		Encourage regulatory agencies to work collaboratively with safety professionals to develop creative mitigation strategies that effectively balance environmental and safety needs, particularly to meet critical wildfire, flood, and earthquake safety levels.	EQ WF FL SEC						X				
a-3	a-3		Continue to enforce and/or comply with State-mandated requirements, such as the <i>California Environmental Quality Act</i> and environmental regulations to ensure that urban development is conducted in a way to minimize air pollution. For example, air pollution levels can lead to global warming, and then to drought, increased vegetation susceptibility to disease (such as pine bark beetle infestations), and associated increased fire hazard.	LS WF FL DR SEC						X				
a-4	a-4		Develop and implement a comprehensive program for watershed management optimizing ecosystem health with water yield to balance water supply, flooding, fire, and erosion concerns.	LS WF FL DR SEC	X							Engineering and Santa Clara Valley Water District		
a-5	a-5		Balance the need for the smooth flow of storm waters versus the need to maintain wildlife habitat by developing and implementing a comprehensive Streambed Vegetation Management Plan that ensures the efficacy of flood control efforts, mitigates wildfires and maintains the viability of living rivers.	LS WF FL DR	X							Engineering and Santa Clara Valley Water District		
a-6	a-8		Comply with applicable performance standards of any <i>National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System</i> municipal stormwater permit that seeks to manage increases in stormwater run-off flows from new development and redevelopment construction projects.	FL	x							Engineering		
a-7	a-9		Enforce and/or comply with the grading, erosion, and sedimentation requirements by prohibiting the discharge of concentrated stormwater flows by other than approved methods that seek to minimize associated pollution.	LS FL	X							Engineering		

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a-8	a-10	Explore ways to require that hazardous materials stored in the flood zone be elevated or otherwise protected from flood waters.	FL							X			
a-9	a-11	Enforce and/or comply with the hazardous materials requirements of the State of California Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA).	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Public Works	
a-10	a-12	Provide information on hazardous waste disposal and/or drop off locations.	EQ LS WF FL SEC	X								Engineering and Public Works	
a-11	new	When remodeling existing government and infrastructure buildings and facilities, remove asbestos to speed up clean up of buildings so that they can be reoccupied more quickly.	EQ LS WF FL SEC								X		
a-12	a-13	Develop and implement a program to control invasive and exotic species that contribute to fire and flooding hazards (such as eucalyptus, cattails, and cordgrass). This program could include vegetation removal, thinning, or replacement in hazard areas where there is a direct threat to structures.	WF FL	X								Planning and LAHCFD	
a-13	a-14	Enforce provisions under creek protection, stormwater management, and discharge control ordinances designed to keep watercourses free of obstructions and to protect drainage facilities to conform with the Regional Water Quality Control Board's Best Management Practices.	FL	X								Engineering and Santa Clara Valley Water District	
ENVI - b - Climate Change													
b-1	a-6 + a-7	Stay informed of scientific information compiled by regional and state sources on the subject of rising sea levels and global warming, especially on additional actions that local governments can take to mitigate this hazard including special design and engineering of government-owned facilities in low-lying areas, such as wastewater treatment plants, ports, and airports.	LS WF FL DR								X		
b-2	new	Inventory global warming emissions in your own local government's operations and in the community, set reduction targets and create an action plan.	LS WF FL DR								X		
b-3	new	Adopt and enforce land-use policies that reduce sprawl, preserve open space, and create compact, walkable urban communities.	LS WF FL DR	X								Town's General Plan	
b-4	new	Promote transportation options such as bicycle trails, commute trip reduction programs, incentives for car pooling and public transit.	LS WF FL DR	X								Parks and Rec	

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b-5	new	Increase the use of clean, alternative energy by, for example, investing in "green tags", advocating for the development of renewable energy resources, recovering landfill methane for energy production, and supporting the use of waste to energy technology.	LS WF FL DR							X			
b-6	new	Make energy efficiency a priority through building code improvements, retrofitting city facilities with energy efficient lighting and urging employees to conserve energy and save money.	LS WF FL DR	X								Planning	
b-7	new	Purchase only Energy Star equipment and appliances for local government use.	LS WF FL DR	X								Planning	
b-8	new	Practice and promote sustainable building practices using the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED program or a similar system.	LS WF FL DR	X									
b-9	new	Increase the average fuel efficiency of municipal fleet vehicles; reduce the number of vehicles; launch an employee education program including anti-idling messages; convert diesel vehicles to bio-diesel.	LS WF FL DR	X									
b-10	new	Evaluate opportunities to increase pump efficiency in water and wastewater systems; recover wastewater treatment methane for energy production.	LS WF FL DR							X			
b-11	new	Increase recycling rates in local government operations and in the community.	LS WF FL DR							X			
b-12	new	Maintain healthy urban forests; promote tree planting to increase shading and to absorb CO2.	LS WF FL DR							X			
b-13	new	Help educate the public, schools, other jurisdictions, professional associations, business and industry about reducing global warming pollution.	LS WF FL DR							X			
ENVI - c - Agricultural and Aquaculture Resilience													
c-1	b-1	Maintain a variety of crops in rural areas of the region to increase agricultural diversity and crop resiliency. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: County Offices of the Agricultural Commissioner.	Ag DR SEC	X								Hidden Villa	
c-2	b-2	Promote and maintain the public-private partnerships dedicated to preventing the introduction of agricultural pests into regionally-significant crops, such as the glassy-winged sharpshooter into vineyards. RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: County Offices of the Agricultural Commissioner.	Ag DR SEC							X			

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c-3	b-4	Encourage livestock operators to develop an early-warning system to detect animals with communicable diseases (due to natural causes or bioterrorism). RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES: County Health Department and Office of the County Agricultural Commissioner.	Ag Flu SEC							X			
deleted	b-3	(deleted since not a disaster-related strategy)											

Land Use Mitigation Strategies

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		Existing Program			Existing Program, underfunded	Very High - Unofficial Program- Becomes Official on Plan Adoption, no funding needed	High - Actively Looking for Funding	Moderate	Under Study	Not Applicable, Not Appropriate, or Not Cost Effective	Not Yet Considered			
LAND - a - Earthquake Hazard Studies for New Private Developments														
a-1	a-1	Enforce and/or comply with the State-mandated requirement that site-specific geologic reports be prepared for development proposals within Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones, and restrict the placement of structures for human occupancy. (This Act is intended to deal with the <i>specific</i> hazard of active faults that extend to the earth's surface, creating a surface rupture hazard.)	EQ						X					
a-2	a-2	Require preparation of site-specific geologic or geotechnical reports for development and redevelopment proposals in areas subject to earthquake-induced landslides or liquefaction as mandated by the State Seismic Hazard Mapping Act in selected portions of the Bay Area where these maps have been completed, and condition project approval on the incorporation of necessary mitigation measures related to site remediation, structure and foundation design, and/or avoidance.	EQ	X								Engineer		
a-3	a-3	Recognizing that some faults may be a hazard for surface rupture, even though they do not meet the strict criteria imposed by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act, identify and require geologic reports in areas adjacent to locally-significant faults.	EQ						X					
a-4	new	Ensure that development proposed near faults with a history of complex surface rupture (multiple traces, warping, thrusting, etc.) has larger setbacks than the minimum fifty feet.	EQ					X						
a-5	new	Consider imposing requirements similar to the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act for structures without human occupancy if these buildings are still essential for the economic recovery of the community or region.	EQ					X						
a-6	a-4	Recognizing that the California Geological Survey has not completed earthquake-induced landslide and liquefaction mapping for much of the Bay Area, identify and require geologic reports in areas mapped by others as having significant liquefaction or landslide hazards.	EQ					X						
a-7	a-5	Support and/or facilitate efforts by the California Geological Survey to complete the earthquake-induced landslide and liquefaction mapping for the Bay Area.	EQ	X								Town Geologist Cotton Shires		
a-8	a-6	Require that local government reviews of geologic and engineering studies are conducted by appropriately trained and credentialed personnel.	EQ	X								Town Geologist Cotton Shires		
LAND - b - Wildland and Structural Fires														

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b-1	b-1	Review new development proposals to ensure that they incorporate required and appropriate fire-mitigation measures, including adequate provisions for occupant evacuation and access by emergency response personnel and equipment.	WF	X								Building Department and County Fire	
b-2	b-2	Develop a clear legislative and regulatory framework at both the state and local levels to manage the wildland-urban-interface consistent with <i>Fire Wise</i> and sustainable community principles.	WF	X								County Fire	
LAND - c - Flooding													
c-1	c-1	Establish and enforce requirements for new development so that site-specific designs and source-control techniques are used to manage peak stormwater runoff flows and impacts from increased runoff volumes.	FL	X								Engineering	
c-2	c-2	Incorporate FEMA guidelines and suggested activities into local government plans and procedures for managing flood hazards.	FL	X								Engineering	
c-3	c-3	Provide an institutional mechanism to ensure that development proposals adjacent to floodways and in floodplains are referred to flood control districts and wastewater agencies for review and comment (consistent with the NPDES program).	FL							x			
c-4	c-4	Establish and enforce regulations concerning new construction (and major improvements to existing structures) within flood zones in order to be in compliance with federal requirements and, thus, be a participant in the Community Rating System of the <i>National Flood Insurance Program</i> .	FL	X								Engineering	
c-5	new	Encourage new development near floodways to incorporate a buffer zone or setback from that floodway to allow for changes in stormwater flows in the watershed over time.	FL							x			
c-6	new	For purposes of creating an improved hazard mitigation plan for the region as a whole, ABAG, and Bay Area cities and counties, jointly request geographically defined repetitive flooding loss data from FEMA for their own jurisdictions.	FL							x			
LAND - d - Landslides and Erosion													
d-1	d-1	Establish and enforce provisions (under subdivision ordinances or other means) that geotechnical and soil-hazard investigations be conducted and filed to prevent grading from creating unstable slopes, and that any necessary corrective actions be taken prior to development approval.	LS	X								Engineering	
d-2	d-2	Require that local government reviews of these investigations are conducted by appropriately trained and credentialed personnel.	LS	X								Engineering	

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d-3	d-3	Establish and enforce grading, erosion, and sedimentation ordinances by requiring, under certain conditions, grading permits and plans to control erosion and sedimentation prior to development approval.	LS	X								Engineering	
d-4	d-4	Establish and enforce provisions under the creek protection, storm water management, and discharge control ordinances designed to control erosion and sedimentation.	LS	X								Engineering	
d-5	d-5	Establish requirements in zoning ordinances to address hillside development constraints, especially in areas of existing landslides.	LS	X								Engineering	
LAND - e - Hillside - Multi-Hazard													
e-1	e-1	For new development, require a buffer zone between residential properties and landslide or wildfire hazard areas.	LS WF	X								Engineering	
e-2	e-2	Discourage, add additional mitigation strategies, or prevent new construction or major remodels on slopes greater than a set percentage, such as 15%, due to landslide or wildfire hazard concerns.	LS WF	X								Engineering	
LAND - f - Smart Growth to Revitalize Urban Areas and Promote Sustainability													
f-1	f-1	Prioritize retrofit of infrastructure that serves urban areas (or urban services areas) over constructing new infrastructure to serve outlying areas.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC							X			
f-2	f-2	Work to retrofit homes in older urban neighborhoods to provide safe housing close to job centers.	EQ LS WF FL DR SEC							X			
f-3	f-3	Work to retrofit older downtown areas and redevelopment districts to protect architectural diversity and promote disaster-resistance.	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
f-4	f-4	Work with non-profits and through other mechanisms to protect as open space those areas susceptible to extreme hazards (such as through land acquisition, zoning, and designation as priority conservation areas).	EQ LS WF FL SEC							X			
f-5	f-5	Strive to provide and preserve existing buffers between development and existing users of large amounts of hazardous materials, such as major industry, due to the potential for catastrophic releases or fires due to an earthquake, accident , or terrorism. (Flooding might also result in release or spread of these materials; however, it is unlikely.) In areas where buffers do not exist or cannot be created, provide alternative mitigation.	EQ LS WF FL SEC		X							Planning	
LAND - g - Hazard Abatement Districts													

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g-1	new	Use hazard abatement districts as a funding mechanism to ensure that mitigation strategies are implemented and enforced over time.	EQ LS WF FL						X				